

THE KLEMMER LICENSE CASE

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)
The history of the refusal of the Board of License Commissioners to grant a renewal of the license of the Aloha saloon to Carl Klemme is an example of the work of the Board in any way in its refusal of the license, the incidents in the case may be illuminative.

Klemme applied in the regular way for the renewal of his license. Prior to the hearing, however, in informal conversation with Klemme's attorney, License Inspector Pennell stated that an adverse report on Klemme would be put in, based on a charge that he had sold liquor on Sunday. The attorney, A. M. Brown, then told the inspector that if there was any evidence of a violation of the law a complaint ought to be made in the regular way, whereon, he, Brown, would withdraw as Klemme's attorney and would prosecute him in the police court. No charge was made, however.

When the application was read in the public hearing before the commissioners, the attorney asked that the report of the inspector be also publicly read in order that evidence to meet whatever charges might be contained in it might be met by evidence in rebuttal. There were no complaints made by anyone at the public hearing, beyond what complaint might be in the report, which was not read.

Chairman Ballentyne stated that he did not regard it as expedient that the inspector's report be given publicity, but promised the attorney and Klemme that they would be notified and given an opportunity to answer the charges when the matter was considered in executive session. Relying on this promise they waited for the notification to come to them.

The only notification either of them received, however, was that the application for a renewal had been considered and refused. No opportunity was given them to hear the complaint or to reply to it.

When asked later why the promised notice had not been sent out to either the applicant or his attorney, Chairman Ballentyne stated that as there had been no secretary at the public hearing no record of the promise had been kept and it had been forgotten.

Klemme feels that an injustice has been done him.

On Friday his license, for the remainder of the license period was transferred to Mrs. Bertha Klemme, from whom he has been divorced. Other licenses granted on Friday were: Louis Warren, Encore Saloon; S. Ozaki, S. Kojima, Kwong Chung Lung, Hop Hing, Leveoy & Co., Chung Min, Macfarlane & Co., Lewis & Co., Ltd., and Matsuda, all wholesale; S. Ozaki, Wabata Saloon; M. Sakai, Aloha Saloon; Mount, Young and Seaside Hotels and Waikeke Inn, hotel licenses with Sunday privileges.

ONLY ONE BEST

Honolulu People Give Credit Where Credit is Due.

People of Honolulu who suffer with sick kidneys and bad backs want a kidney remedy that can be depended upon. The best is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, a medicine for the kidneys only, made from pure roots and herbs, and the only one that is backed by cures in Honolulu. Here's Honolulu testimony:

H. S. Swinton, Honolulu, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for in the general delivery for the week ending June 12, 1908:

Alexander, Mrs.	Wheeler, C. V.
CH	Honda, Mrs. H.
Alford, G. W.	Joe, Mrs.
Alexander, W.	Johnson, Miss H. H.
Ames, Mrs.	Kaley, F. H.
Baker, Elmer O. (2)	Kerr, Mrs. W. E.
Bailey, Mrs. H. O.	King, L. M.
Bauer, George H.	Lane, Randall
Barnes, Wm. Philip	Lee, Miss Bernice
Brown, Mrs.	Madden, Mrs. E.
Brown, Mrs. F.	Partridge, Mrs.
Cady, M. E.	EB
Chapman, Mr.	Peckover, Mrs.
Clark, Mrs.	Popovitch, Milan M.
Cockett, Mrs. L. K.	Roberts, Miss
Coke, C. F.	Rose, Miss D. A.
Cummings, Miss	Smith, Mrs.
Marla	Spencer, Mrs.
Dowd, Henry F.	Hattie
Dwyer, Mrs. Foma	Tette, A. J. (2)
Grim	Thompson, L. M.
Hatch, John	Thomas, John
Hicks, Miss Annie	Turner, A. H.
Edwards, Alfred	Walters, Mrs. N.
Ellis, Miss Maria	Walker, Mrs. G. S.
Fowles, Mrs. John	Weldon, Mrs. Clara
Gardner, R. W.	White, C. G.
Gould, Mrs.	White, R. V.
Hawaiian Wine Co.	Williams, Henry H.
Haight, Glen	Wright, Mrs. Kuku
Hanna, Dr. T. H.	

JOSEPH G. PRATT, Postmaster.

The engagement of Miss Muriel Freeth to William H. Campbell has been announced.

RAPID TRANSIT HAS CONTRACT

The Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company has signed a contract with the United States government, through Captain Otwell, to transport a minimum of twenty-two thousand tons of crushed rock from the quarry at Moiliili to the wharf at the foot of Kekauanooa street, and has about finished laying two thousand feet of new track at Moiliili and through South street and from Allen street down Kekauanooa street to the wharf, over which to handle the new traffic.

The cars for the work are regular flat cars, and the contract will take a very long time for fulfillment, as it is thought that not more than one hundred and twenty tons of crushed rock will be gotten out by the crusher daily. The contract for the machinery at the quarry calls for the completion of the work in forty days, and it will be three weeks yet before the crusher is ready. The crushed rock will be conveyed from the wharf here to Pearl Harbor in a new scow building at the harbor now, and in the barge Melancthon, which has been purchased for the work. The James Makee will do most of the towing.

Captain Otwell stated yesterday that the price paid to the Rapid Transit people for hauling was a remarkably cheap figure. They are to receive 23 cents a ton for the first twenty thousand tons moved, and thereafter 18 cents will be paid. The Rapid Transit people will be ready to start their part of the contract in a week.

The means of handling the crushed rock from the cars here to the scow and barge and how to handle it at the other end where it is to be discharged, is yet to be figured out. This will mean quite an item of expense and a great deal of labor if the crushed rock is all moved by hand. To handle one hundred and twenty tons a day a small army of men would be required at the wharf here and at Pearl Harbor, so while no definite plans have as yet been given out the engineers are at work on a scheme to save time and labor both.

ENDORSEMENT REFUSED CAMPBELL'S NOMINEE

The County Executive Committee of the Republican party held a meeting Wednesday as is their custom. The matter of the greatest interest to the members of the party was the consideration of the request of Treasurer A. J. Campbell that they endorse Joseph S. Kunewa for the position of Tax Assessor of Maui.

Before the committee had met it was evident that no matter how much they might have wished to endorse the choice of the Treasurer it was certain they would not do so on account of the strong opposition that has developed.

Maui citizens are a unit in their belief that there are good, honest, capable men who could fill the office to the entire satisfaction of all but chronic and that the office should go to a Maui man and after consideration the committee decided to endorse all of the candidates who have applied. A resolution was introduced and unanimously carried to that effect.

Those endorsed are W. A. Kay, S. Kodito and L. M. Baldwin. The committee endorsed the applications of men for inspectors of election this fall.

GLIMPSES OF THE ORIENT IN THE MONGOLIA'S FILES

Japan Times.—The monument newly erected by Japan at the foot of Antzashan fortress, Port Arthur, in memory of the Russian soldiers who fell during the siege is to be unveiled on the 10th prox. Greatly appreciating Japan's goodwill toward His Russian Majesty's brave subjects by making this posthumous honor the Czar has ordered his aide-de-camp Lieutenant-General Gremyok, commander of the Siberian Army Division, and Major-General Matusevitch, commander at Vladivostok, and seven staff officers to proceed to Port Arthur in order to attend the unveiling ceremony. His Japanese Majesty having also ordered General Nogi to be present at the function. The general expects to start in a few days for his destination. It is said that the remains interred under the monument amount to no less than 30,000 in all and the laborious task undertaken by the government of Kwantung in finding and collecting these remains was quite beyond description as they had been buried and scattered in various places some being bleached and exposed to the air in the mountains and other being abandoned to decay in the valleys.

A PUZZLING CASE.
In view of the growing interest in the question of international marriage the following might furnish some useful material for the study of the problem. Conscription examination was held in the Kinagawa Prefectural Councilors Hall the other day under charge of the commander of the Kofu regiment. There was among the group of twenty-year-old youths one Eurasian, Tamura, residing in Kanagawa, one of that town. Though he is a Japanese by nationality, he is the child of a French father and Japanese

Our Lawyer Governor

Address by E. A. Mott-Smith before Bar Association.

Governor Frear's term of office as Chief Justice ended and his career as Governor began on August 15, 1907. With this change his position in the community was greatly altered. The present situation is that you of the community are now the judges, while he of the executive is the advocate. I am associate counsel, and only talk when I am told to—as tonight.

In ordinary courts, a longer time generally elapses between the beginning of a case and its final determination, than is allowed in this case, since Governor Frear has only had since August 15, 1907, till now to lay his case before you for consideration. But I feel assured that whatever completeness is wanting in this submission will not matter. You will take into consideration his record before he took office, as well as what he has already accomplished in office, as an indication of his peculiar fitness and ability to carry on the chief office of the Territory; and I am further assured that your decision will not be garnered with a minority report, but will be unanimous.

On August 15, 1907, during the ceremonies of the farewell given by the Bench and Bar to Governor Frear, Chief Justice Hartwell, in his address, struck the keynote of Governor Frear's character when he stated, referring to the mental habits of the retiring Chief Justice: "This power of suspending judgment until the facts and the law applicable to them are well considered is one of the highest qualities of a judicial mind. Your habit of careful deliberation will be very useful to the Territory in the performance of your duties as its chief executive."

If this power of suspension of judgment is remarkable in the exercise of judicial duties, it is all the more remarkable in the exercise of executive duties. In the halls of justice there is a certain precision in procedure, a steady and thoughtful march toward ultimate results. One matter follows another in orderly sequence, and each matter is taken up and considered carefully and deliberately by itself. No one would think of trying to hurry the judges. The decision is never questioned—that is, in court. Rehearings are difficult to get and involve a long procedure. Decisions have a finality about them.

In the executive office, on the other hand, matters do not come in one by one, nor in any regular order, nor in conformity with any particular procedure. They come in twos and threes, in sixes and sevens, and sometimes by the dozen. There is no calendar. Everybody thinks he has the right of way. Many broths have to be cooked at one time. There is nothing essentially fatal about a final decision in every case. Rehearings are easy to get. But perhaps the greatest difference between the judicial and executive positions lies in the fact that the executive position embraces a very much greater range of subjects and touches many more human interests, social and political, than the judicial position.

Chief Justice Hartwell was very right when he said: "Your habit of careful deliberation will be useful in your duties as chief executive." So also has been the Governor's judicial training and habit of thought. His work is precise and deliberate; his mind weighs each matter carefully and fully; his conclusions are judicious, temperate and fair. Above all, his ability to listen is

remarkable. All kinds of motives and influences are at work. To all, good, bad and indifferent, he listens attentively, with patience and with that cultured courtesy that is impossible to cultivate. He is a serious man, who appreciates the dignity of his office, but never forgets that he is the servant of the people.

This, however, is not the only side of the Governor's character. He has a quiet and incisive sense of humor, which comes out at the most unexpected times. As an illustration of this side of his character, I will cite an incident or two.

Just after the Governor's return from his first trip to Washington, the Chief Justice called upon him. Some little while previous the Chief Justice was unfortunately bitten on the thumb while trying to separate two fighting dogs. The Chief Justice offered his left hand to the Governor, his right being bandaged. There was a slight pause, when the Governor remarked: "Well, Judge, how is that dog-gone finger of yours?"

Having an Attorney-General and a lawyer Secretary, our lawyer Governor once in a while gets his amusement by little turns on them. This also illustrates the Governor's power of suspension of judgment.

Not long after we had all gone into office, a prominent brother lawyer called upon me with a petition for a grant on a right-of-purchase lease and submitted therewith a fairly lengthy brief. In going over this brief, I thought I would have a little fun myself, as I knew the matter would be referred to the Attorney-General, and having been associated in private practice with him I also knew his method of thinking. I therefore suggested to my brother attorney two lines of argument which were not included in his brief, and which he subsequently included, returning several days later and presenting the whole matter to the Governor.

A few days after this, happening to go into the Attorney-General's office, I found him surrounded with books, his hair disheveled, and an anxious look upon his face. He had before him the brief I have mentioned. He thus accosted me: "I wish you would look over this brief. It is mighty clever argument, but I know it is wrong somewhere, but where I have not been able to get at yet," and he handed me the brief, indicating the points I had inserted therein. I finally confessed, and extracted a promise from him not to mention it to Governor Frear.

Shortly thereafter the Governor called me into his office and, after talking over several matters, a method he has of diverting attention, handed me that same identical brief, asking me to read it over and give my opinion then and there. Feeling suspicious, I read it as though I had never seen it before. Following the Attorney-General's opinion and not suspecting collusion, I thought and said it was clever. The Governor then looked straight at me with a curious smile and said, with a meaning that there was no mistaking: "That is about the dimmest argument I ever read. Nobody but a mighty poor lawyer would do anything like that."

In Hawaii the position of Governor is an extremely difficult one. Here we have many people of different thoughts, traditions and characteristics. Here, also, we have different localities separated by seas. Moreover, as a group, the Territory occupies a position of immense value and importance to the nation, not only on account of its strategic position, but as an outpost where the first experiments are being conducted in the commingling of the nations of the East and West, and the adjustment of the resulting conditions. Here in Hawaii these and other problems are being worked out without friction and along lines that make for happiness for all within our borders and honor for the nation.

Our lawyer Governor, with his executive ability and his judicial temperament, has these matters in charge, and to quote the words of his commission from the President, "We may safely rely upon his intelligence, diligence and discretion."

JAPANESE LAWBREAKERS TOLD TO USE FIREARMS

To enforce the law against some of the keepers of the Japanese dives of this city, which were closed a short time ago and which the Japanese proprietors say they will reopen, the police fear that they will have to resort to a fight with firearms and a possible shedding of blood.

From reliable information recently received the authorities are of the opinion that a determined attempt to open a portion of the tenderloin will be made tonight. It has been intimated that certain Orientals have banded together and raised a fund of several thousand dollars with which to purchase legal advice, and that this

OFFICERS' WIVES COMING HERE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The rustle of silk and the fragrance of sachet, the flutter of fashion, the radiance of Paris gowns and the irresistible smiles of Navy women, are changing Army transport headquarters these days from a lonesome, barren, out-of-the-way spot, to a sort of private-club-meeting-place for ladies.

Automobiles dash up to the desolated building at the foot of Van Ness avenue and the bay, and unload the daintiest of femininity at the door, with their marbled locks shaded by fluffy parasols, and their long chiffon veils floating to the breeze, and the ladies disappear in the darkened entrance, to return to their vehicles in a short time radiant with smiles, and usually talking to several more ladies who have either just driven up, or were met within the offices above.

The reason for all this flutter at the transport headquarters is that the women of the Navy are preparing to move. They have already moved once since they came to San Francisco from the East, and that was when they journeyed to Seattle.

Now they are preparing to become residents of Manila for a few months. The fleet sails from here July 7, but the wives and children of the Navy men will depart July 6, on the transport Thomas, bound for Manila, and touching at Honolulu.

Many of the officers' wives will remain in Honolulu for the next ship, while many more will go straight to Manila, so as to be nicely settled by the time the fleet comes sailing along from Australia.

Among the first of the Navy women to register for the Thomas were Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, Miss Southerland and Miss Mary Southerland. Mrs. Southerland is the wife of Captain Southerland, commander of the New Jersey. Mrs. Southerland and her handsome daughters were among the most fashionable of the Navy women at the Fairmont gayeties during the fleet jubilee, and no function was complete without them. They will stay short time in Honolulu, and proceed to Manila to welcome the fleet when it sails, spend a short time afterward with Captain Southerland, and when the New Jersey bids farewell to Manila, they will sail for Japan.

Mrs. George Burnett, wife of Colonel Burnett, United States Marine Corps, will travel with her three children, a trained nurse and a governess, so the little folk can go to school just the same as "land" children, whether aboard ship or ashore.

Mrs. A. W. Hinds, wife of Lieutenant Commander A. W. Hinds of the Virginia, will be a passenger on the Thomas. It will be her first trip to the Orient.

Mrs. E. L. Bennett, wife of Lieutenant Bennett of the Virginia, will be a second feminine representative of one of the favorite ships of the fleet to sail on the Thomas.

Mrs. J. W. Robinson, wife of Lieutenant Robinson of the Kentucky; Mrs. P. Andrews, whose husband is a lieutenant aboard the Kansas; Mrs. J. K. Parker, wife of Lieutenant Parker; Mrs. George L. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith of the Connecticut; Mrs. F. Brooks Upham, whose husband is one of the New Jersey's lieutenants; Mrs. A. E. Sterling and Mrs. D. M. Addison, wife of the paymaster of the Virginia are among the Navy women already registered to sail July 6.

ARIZONAN BUCKED THE BREEZE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The American-Hawaiian steamship company's freighter Arizona, which arrived yesterday from Salina Cruz by way of San Diego, does not mind a little thing like a sixty-mile an hour head wind. Nearly all the way from the Mexican port the Arizona bucked the northwest blast that blew the Kosmos liner Anahis stern first for 100 miles. Against this same windblast the Arizona plowed along at a 10-knot gait. Seas swept the freighter's deck, mounting at times to the bridge, but the Arizona moved right along through it all. The Arizona brought 3000 tons of cargo, 2000 of which is for this port. The cargo includes structural iron and marble.

AN AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELER'S STORY.

It is the commercial traveler who finds the many changes of climate and water trying. Mr. Chas. G. Chapman, who represents a large Brisbane concern, had been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. On one of his trips a fellow traveler recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and this is what he says of it: "I procured a bottle and experienced great relief after taking a few doses. Before the bottle was finished I was cured and have not been troubled since." This remedy is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

VARIED OUTPUT OF HAWAII'S FOREST

HILLO, June 11.—With manufacture of its lumber in sight, other than ties, the Santa Fe contract is not looming up in quite as large proportions as it did before the Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber company had begun to plan for turning out flooring, paving blocks, telephone poles, telephone poles, plies, fence posts, tannic acid and firewood from its ohia trees, says the Hawaii Herald. All of these are possible as by-products, all have been discussed, some have been planned and orders already received. For the koa tree product after the band mill has been installed, there will be a veneering plant, then the extraction of tannic acid from the bark and sawdust. This is as far as the company has gone at present, but one line of manufacturing will suggest another till the forests of the island of Hawaii will be one great hive of industry, each branch of which will require its distinct machinery.

It was the scarcity of hardwood lumber in the United States that first suggested expansion to the Hawaii people. Samples of ohia have been sent here and there on the mainland, tests have been made and assurances received that ohia possesses all the qualities of the best hardwoods for the purposes indicated, and that it will take readily in the mainland markets. One such opinion was backed up by an order for a million feet of ohia to be used as a substitute for oak and ash. Flooring made from it has been pronounced equal to maple in texture and grain. And the flooring will be made in the forests of Hawaii, not shipped from here in the rough.

Even the sawdust has its marketable value as Jared G. Smith, officer in charge of the United States Experiment Station of the Department of Agriculture, has testified for he has reported that enough tannic acid can be extracted from the sawdust of the ohia to guarantee its manufacture, at a profit, as a business commodity. His analysis shows that the ohia sawdust contains a larger percentage of acid than either oak or hemlock, the products of which are now the mainstay in use on the mainland. Paving blocks can be made from the cut-off of the timber used for ties; firewood and telephone poles will come from wood that would otherwise be wasted, in fact the company is planning to turn to merchantable account every particle of wood taken from the 100,000 acres of forest under its control. In the manufacture of which special machinery will be needed for each different product.

Operations at the koa mill were suspended only temporarily to enable the installation of a band mill with a daily capacity of 20,000 feet. This was found necessary owing to the size of the logs in the forest, as it is not unusual to have logs that are six feet in diameter, and eighteen to twenty feet in length. The use of a band mill is preferred owing to the large saving it effect in saw kerf which, owing to the high grade of the lumber, should be as fine as possible, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch. The market calls for high grade manufactures from this lumber, and this decided the company to erect a band mill.

For veneering purposes there will be a special plant erected in the koa forest at the band mill, and this will shortly be decided. The veneering plant, if completed as now projected, will turn out annually in the shape of lumber or veneers, or both, about six million feet which, at the present market price, would be worth \$600,000 a year in its rough condition without veneering. From the koa bark and saw dust tannic acid can be extracted, and analyses that have been made show that both contain from twenty to thirty per cent. of tannin. With the completion of the railroad line from Glenwood to Keahou the company has direct communication from forest to tidewater. Shipments of koa are now being made. In the shape of fitches suitable for veneering, to the principal manufacturing cities in the United States, and the new steamer Lurline, due here on Saturday, will take 25,000 feet of koa on her first trip consigned to different parties in Chicago, San Francisco, New York, Cincinnati, Grand Rapids and Boston.

Reports upon the Hawaiian koa, or mahogany, that have been received to date from parties on the mainland to whom it has been sent, are highly satisfactory and in several instances it has been pronounced by experts as superior to Cuban mahogany. Temporarily the koa is being stored in the Hilo boat landing for shipment, pending negotiations now in progress regarding other wharfage arrangements.

The ohia tie mill now being erected at Puna will be completed within forty-five days, with shipments ready to be made early in August. It has a daily capacity of 100,000 feet of sawn lumber, or 3000 ties each 8 feet by 5 by 5 inches. The machinery was purchased from the Piler and Stowell Company of Milwaukee, one of the largest manufacturers of sawmill machinery, and the Puna mill will be one of the largest in operation in the United States. The mill building is located right on the line of the Hilo Railroad so that the ties can be placed on the cars from the mill platform. A logging railroad line into the forest, two miles long, has been built by the company. A Shay locomotive has been ordered for this line and, upon its arrival, the twenty logging cars that are being completed at the Hilo railroad shops, will be used to bring the logs to the mill. Arlole Brothers have begun their work of pulling the trees and, in a few days, will be ready to deliver to the mill.

After furnishing the foregoing facts to the Herald, Manager Harris said: "The company was organized two years ago. Its capital is now \$250,000. It has 10,000 acres of ohia timber land in Puna, 15,500 acres of koa land at Keahou, and timber licenses covering 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres, in Kona. The company has had its troubles times but I believe its difficulties are now ended. There is work ahead, plenty of it; and if we progress no further in manufacturing than has already been discussed, and partly arranged, there will be an industry established on the island of Hawaii, that will be surprising."

The Kinau on arrival Wednesday will have 5000 bags of K. S. M. sugar.